

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 46. VOL. VI.]

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1820.

[VOL. XXXI]

TERMS OF THE Kentucky Gazette. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, By I. T. CAVINS & Co.

The price to Subscribers, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year. All new subscribers must in every instance be paid in advance.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, **FIFTY CENTS** for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

Agents for the Gazette.

We have found it necessary to appoint Agents in the different towns where the Gazette is taken throughout the U. States, to send a collector to collect the dues, the "toll" would eat up the price. Although a small sum from each, yet with the Printer, it is from small sums larger ones are to grow.

Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to either of the following gentlemen—Those who receive their papers where no agent has been appointed, are requested to remit by mail.

Bowling Green—Ford & Stevenson, printers.
Bardonia—Mr. Grayson, p. m. or Mr. Bar-
net, Printer.
Baltimore—John S. Skinner.
Cincinnati—Post Master.
Clarksville, Tenn.—Post-master.
Danville—Daniel Barbee, p. m.
Edinburgh—Mr. Lyon, p. m.
Edinburgh, Ill.—Post-master.
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Millersburg—George Talbot, esq.
Monticello—Henry Daniel, esq. or the
Post-master.
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Oshesville, T. Joseph Norrell, esq. or the
Post-master.
Riches—Post-master.
Nicholasville—Dr. Young, p. m.
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New Glasgow—Post-master.
Orangeburg—Post-master.
Philadelphia—Mr. Bache, p. m.
Paris—Mr. Patten, p. m.
Richmond—Mr. J. Turner, Printer.
Russellville—Mr. Piper, d. p. m.
St. Louis—Mr. Henry, Printer, or Post-
master.
Tennessee—Thos. Dubois & Co.
Vernonia—Joseph W. Bryson, p. m.
Winchester—Mr. Ritchie, p. m.
Washington—Mr. Murphy, p. m.

LOST.

A LARGE EAR RING of fine Gold, was dropped in Main-street, near the corner of Mill-street, on Monday the 18th inst. A gentleman in Domestic Clothing was seen to pick it up by a bystander, who it is hoped will leave it at Mrs. SAUNDERS' Millinery Store, where he will be rewarded for his trouble if he requires it.

Lex. Sept. 21, 1820.—38

Notice.

THOSE indebted to WILLIAM LEAVY, or to the subscribers, either by note or account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle their respective dues.

WILLIAM LEAVY & SON.
Lexington, 14th Sept. 1820.—37-6t

Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the view of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business.

Its various branches, they will give the public in **CLARK'S** or **MR. DELIVERED** a Walk, where **BLUE ROPE**, **RED** and **TARRED ROPE**, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TAR.

MORRISON & BRUCE
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1820.—4t

The Sign of the GOLDEN ROSE

Removed from No. 7, Chesapeake, to No. 84, Main-street,
The door below S. KEENE'S HOTEL, and will be open for the reception of visitors—where (as usual) the greatest favour will be acknowledged with gratitude.
By their obedient servant,
J. M. PIKE.
July 27th, 1820.

FOR SALE.

A LIFE estate, occupied by Geo. Adams for several years past, at Frogtown in Fayette county, of about

10 Acres of land,

lying the Mills, Still-house, two Stills &c. Smith's Shop, Store House, Dwelling, &c. &c. As the same land was sold under a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, full, some credit will be given, and possession given immediately. For terms, apply to Mr. DANIEL M. C. JAYNE, of Lexington.
GREEN CLAY.
Sept 30, 1820.—33-6

LEXINGTON COFFEE HOUSE.

Benjamin Lanhpear, STILL OCCUPIES THE HOUSE AT THE (Sign of the Indian Queen.) AND having employed Mr. WM. LONG, a gentleman of experience and veracity, to superintend his stables, he is determined that no gentleman shall have the least occasion to find fault, either with the House or Stable. He feels grateful to his friends and the public for their support hitherto, and hopes in future to merit and receive their patronage.

He would do injustice to his feelings, were he not to return his most grateful thanks to his Masonic Brethren, for their kind and accommodating dispositions, manifested at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge.
36-4m Lexington, Ky. Sept. 7, 1820.

Fresh Hogs' Lard,

FOR family use, for sale by the small or large quantity.

Timothy, Blue-Grass, and an assortment of Garden Seeds,

Best LAKE SHED, smoked, SPANISH BROWN, WHITING, CHALK, and PAINTS, and OIL of every kind.

A CLOSE BODY COACH, for Sale cheap.

JOHN STICKNEY.
Sept. 28, 1820.—39-3

CUT NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

40 KEGS 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d and 10d Philadelphia CUT NAILS, of an excellent quality, by the Keg or single pound. Apply to

M. J. NOUVEL.
Lex. Aug. 8, 1820.—33

BY THE PRESIDENT Of the United States.

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress, the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of Public Lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 31 to 35, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 31 to 36, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line.

At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in range 1 & 2 east of the principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4 east.

At the same place, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in range 5 and 6 east, and of 43 and 44, in range 7 east.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 34, in ranges 1 to 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line.

At the same place, for the sale of Townships 34, in range 3, east, do 35, range 4, east, do 29, 30 & 31, 5, do 31, 32 & 33, 6, do.

At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line.

At the same place, for the sale of Townships 11 to 13, 10 and 11, do 6 to 13, 12 and 13, do 8 to 12, 14, do.

At Vandallia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At the same place, for the sale of Townships 7 to 10, ranges 3, 4, 5 and 6, do 1, 8, 9 and 10, range 7, east, do 1, 6, 7, 8 and 10, 8, do.

At Palestine, in said state, on the second Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

At the same place, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, range 14, west of 2nd principal meridian line.

At the same place, for the sale of Townships 1, 9 and 10, ranges 13 and 13, do 8 and 9, 6, do 7, 8 and 9, 7 and 8, do.

Except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number of section, township and range. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of September, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSEPH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

Sept. 25, 1820.—421 M.

Alexander Parker & Son,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER ASSORTMENT,

THE best IMPERIAL GUNPOWDER

TEA, COFFEE and LOAF SUGAR &c.

They have also for sale on good terms for Cash, a quantity of

Salt and Castings.

Lexington, Sept. 30, 1820.—40-3t

Cash will be given for

TALLOW & SOAP GREASE.

DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Factory, at the corner of Main-Cross and Water-streets, at the lower end of the market-house, Lexington, or at the Green Castings, Scott county

JOHN BRIDGES.

December 30.—43

Sugar, Salt, Nails &c.

THE subscribers have received per the STEAM BOAT FAYETTE—

SHAD and MACKAREL,

ALLUM and Liverpool SALT,

CUT NAILS, of all sizes.

And are in expectation of receiving within a few days, a choice collection of SUMMER GOODS, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices.

TILFORD & TROTTER.
Lexington, June 20, 1820.—24

Sugar, Salt, Bacon &c.

SUGAR,

SANDY, and KENHAWA,

BAKON,

ROCKAW SOAP,

WHITE SALES,

AXIS, &c. &c.

For Sale at the Lexington Warehouse.

ALSO,

8000lbs. first quality

HEMP.

WANTED, 20,000 lbs. clean well Cured

GINSENG.

C. BRADFORD.
October 25th, 1820.—43-3

BAINBRIDGE

At the foot of the Muscle Shoals of

Tennessee River, (Alabama.)

THE subscriber has a commodious WARE-

HOUSE at this place, for the storage of

COTTON and other articles. The Produce

of other states will be stored and sold, and

Cotton will be bought and shipped on commission.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. L. & A. Gist,

S. M. Perry & Co., Bainbridge.

Bradford & Love, Huntsville, Ala.

LEWIS DILLEHUNTY.

October 25, 1820.—4311J (ch L. & A. G.)

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of Gabriel Tandy, Samuel

Thompson and Thomas January, trading

under the firm of LANDY, THOMPSON &

CO. is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

The accounts remaining due to said firm, are

placed in the hands of JAMES E. DAVIS,

esq. LEWIS CASTLEMAN and TAYLOR

& JELLEN for collection, to whom, as respec-

tively presented, payment is requested to be

made—and their respective receipts shall be

acknowledged as a sufficient discharge.

CARL TANDY,

SAMUEL THOMPSON,

THOMAS JANUARY.

Lexington, October 17th, 1820.—43-6t

Woodford county to wit :

TAKEN up by Isaac McCuddy on South

Elkhorn, one YELLOW BAY MARE,

with some white hairs mixed, about 7 years

old, 5 feet high, blaze face, one hind foot white

hind in the near eye—appraised to \$50 this

1st day of July, 1820.

THOS. STEVENSON, J. p.

An Apprentice Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to take an apprentice

to the Blacksmith's Business. A young man

between the age of 15 or 17 would be

preferred. Apply to the subscriber living on

the Locust road, four miles from Lexington,

near James W. Henderson's tavern.

WILLIAM SMITH.

November 2, 1820.—3t

New Beer & Porter.

Cornell & M. Mahon,

OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR BREWERY,

PORTER AND BEER,

MANUFACTURED this season, which

they are induced to have well de-

scribed as inferior to any in the Union. They

have purchased Jars which are so constructed

as to emit the drink by a tap, by which private

families can be henceforth supplied with such

quantities and such quality as may suit their

consumption and taste.

Country orders executed with punctu-

ality and despatch.

Lexington Brewery, Oct. 10.—421f

Rochester Springs,

A DE situated one mile South of Perryville,

and one quarter of a mile East of the

main road leading from Lexington, Ky. to

Nashville, Tenn. Although there has been no

accommodations for visitors at ROCHESTER

SPRINGS until the last year, they have been

visited for several years past by a number of

persons, and a great many cures effected from

the use of the water. As there are now such

preparations made, as will justify its publi-

cation, the subscriber solicits the patronage of

the public, promising to use every exertion to

render general satisfaction. Travellers are

informed that a road has been opened a

small distance from Perryville, by Rochester

Springs, leading into the Nashville road, two

miles below Perryville.

WILL. S. ROCHESTER.

Rochester Springs, April 15, 1820.—16-3m

SHOE MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully

informs the public, that he

has commenced the above business

in Lexington, on Limestone

street, a few doors below the Jail, where he will do any kind of

Shoe Making or Mending,

either coarse or fine, which he will warrant

to be well executed. He will make SHOES

on any pattern, by the Leather being found

at the lowest prices, for which he will take all

kinds of country produce, at the market price.

He therefore solicits a share of public

patronage.

THOMAS IVEY.

Sept. 7, 1820.—35

Gazette Office,

Lexington, November 2, 1820.

THE undersigned, late one of the Editors of the Kentucky Gazette, intending shortly to leave the United States, it is desirable that all arrearages due the Office should be settled. The accounts will be made out in a few days, when it is hoped those in arrears will call and settle—if not, we will under the necessity of waiting on them, either in person or by collector.

Those whose papers are sent by mail, are informed, that their accounts have been lodged in the hands of our agents or postmasters, to whom they are requested to pay their subscription, or remit the amount by mail. It is hoped this notice will be attended to, as it is impossible to visit on each individual for so small a sum. Mr. CAVINS will receive and receipt for all notices that may be paid.

Joshua Norrell.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. and Robert G. Dudley, trading under the firm of ROBERT G. DUDLEY & Co. was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & Co. expired by limitation on the first day of January last—

Notice is therefore given.

That the Books, Notes and all other papers of said co-partnership deposited with SAMUEL TROTTER, as printer and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary the parties concerned, that speedy payment should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without delay.

(Signed)
SAMUEL TROTTER,
JOHN POPP,
JAMES TROTTER, Esq. of George
ELIZA TROTTER, Executrix.
Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820.—8-4m.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. BAR-

tholomew, of Vt. on the Tariff bill.

"There is an argument derived from the influence of machinery upon man-

ufactures, which has been presented to the committee, because it seems to me

to be entitled a very great weight—

To make the application, I will first pre-

sent a few facts. In a note to Landre-

dale, on Public Wealth, page 294, it is

said, that a machine at Derby contained

26,526 wheels and 27,746 movements.

That work 73,66 yards of silk at every

turn of the wheel, that is to say, 312,

504,960 yds in twenty four hours. In

the same book, page 301, it is said, that

in Scotland, it is estimated that a still

could be discharged about once a day—

In thirteen years afterwards they had

arrived at such perfection as to discharge

it almost twenty times in an hour, at

that is upwards of five hundred times as

often. These statements appear to be

<

THE NEW BANK.

The bill incorporating "The Bank of the Commonwealth," will be found in this day's paper. Some alterations will no doubt take place in its passage through the Senate—for its passage through that body in some shape or other, is said to be certain. The necessity of a property law for the benefit of those who are not able to comply with all the terms of this Bank, can not be questioned, if relief is at all necessary in our country. We intend to be very sparing of our objections to the provisions of this bill, except in one case, and that appears to us a radical defect, which if not soon repaired, will bring the whole fabric to the ground.—We mean the latter part of the 17th section, which permits the holders of the notes of this bank to demand gold or silver in payment. It will be recollected, that the President and Directors may be sued and held to bail—the bounds of our prisons would then present a sight unheard of; that they will be sued and continued in the bounds so long as they remain in office, cannot be doubted without a provision is made in a subsequent section. If the officers of the Bank and its property were exempt from execution upon all matters relating to the same for a reasonable period, it might render the big words in the 17th section harmless; but an alteration of the section in question may serve the purpose better. We confess that we are enchanted with the thoughts of this Bank, for the same reason, no doubt, that the ship-wrecked sailors kindly grasped the hand of the deformed *Cathian* on his desolated island, as the best company the place afforded. As our greatest want is money, and that for a life time only, we think it would be an improvement in the law to be more liberal in fixing the limit to loans.

The following is the state of the polls in this county for Electors, to choose a President and Vice-president:

Bodley, : : 289	Prewitt, : : 77
Russell, : : 274	Bledsoe, : : 47
Johnson, : : 200	Payne, : : 41
Lavior, : : 168	Chambers, : : 23
Johnson, : : 168	Beatty, : : 13
Nicholson, : : 12	Dougherty, : : 2
Leathers, : : 11	Moore, : : 1
Todd, : : 6	Berryman, : : 0
Stapp, : : 3	

E. SALOMON, esq. cashier of the U. States branch bank, has been appointed cashier of the branch at New-Orleans, to fill the place of Mr. Saul, resigned.

It is said that among the Italian witnesses a Priest was smuggled into England, disguised in the dress of a lady, whose business it is to give absolution from day to day of such sins as the ladies and gentlemen from his country might commit in testifying against the queen.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LETTER III.

TO WILLIAM T. BARRY,
(Lieutenant Governor.)

MASON COUNTY, October 20.

SIR—I do assure you that the opinions which I have expressed respecting our judiciary, are not the result of any temporary ebullition, but of more than twenty years reflection and experience. Yet, I will admit, that when I was informed that the Judges of the state had become the most active partisans at the last election, I could not refrain from expressing my indignation on the subject, and through you, to the people.

When a boy, I had read of Judicial tribunals, which had kept aloof from party feelings; of a Roman Consul who had sacrificed his own life upon the altar of patriotism; of an Aristides, who would know neither friend nor foe upon the judgment seat; and of the Athenian Areopagus, so famed for the equity of its decisions, that even foreign powers made it the umpire of their disputes. All these examples of indelible virtue, excited my admiration; and I hoped, that in these days of revolution, I should see *Aristides* revived. I had read too, of the sufferings of Sidney; and of the conduct of the infamous Jeffreys who tried him; and I hoped that that and other trials of the same character would furnish a lesson to my countrymen.

But, in all these pleasing anticipations, I have often been disappointed, since I became a man. I have seen Judges degrade the ermine which they wore, by descending into the arena of faction and party. Need I remind you of the trial of Col. Lyon, and his punishment under the sedition act, for writing a letter before that act was passed, and his treatment on the occasion or other trials of the kind? to the numberless political charges given by federal and other judges, to grand juries? and the recent charge of Judge Story to a Boston grand jury, respecting the Missouri question? It is most true, that the principles of the Sedition law, which was intended to gag our mouths, and put down our voices, are abandoned, because the

people would not bear them: it is likewise true, that Judge Chase was impeached for usurpations: it is also true, that the federalists and their judges, cry out, that they are of no party: But, as serious truths, now present themselves for the consideration of the people.—Power, which is always action, and on the watch now insidiously endeavour to do, what it failed to accomplish, by open violence. There is no gag law; but presses are purchased. There are no impeachments; but judges are bought over, or are united into a *cast*, to secure for each other political power; and the no-party-men, are securing their great objects, by the modern doctrine of *amalgamation*. Upon these subjects, sir, a few general remarks, are proper at the present moment. To any people, the press must become as useful, as if purchased, as if put down by force. If the impeachment of a Judge, becomes but a *solemn farce*, as it was found to be, in the trial of Chase, the federal constitution in that respect, is, as Patrick Henry predicted it would be, a *dead letter*; and it is impossible for it to be otherwise. Let a federal Judge, say for example in Kentucky, be ever so corrupt: let him violate law, morality, or justice; let him play the tyrant towards you or me; can either of us afford the expense of a visit to Washington city, and then await the tedious trial of an impeachment? Were either of us to attempt it, I venture to say, we should be laughed at by congress, and come home ashamed of our folly, with our cash gone, and our pockets empty and our grievances unredressed. If you could not carry on such a prosecution, I ask you, what is the remedy of the poor man against injustice and oppression? But, sir, how much more difficult would it be for you to succeed in your prosecution, if you saw arrayed against you a president of the U. States, who had been elevated to that distinguished station by the influence of the judiciary of the nation, and all its numerous officers and defendants and their relations and connections? You see every day the members of congress, who alone can vote for impeachments, and alone are to try them, sent abroad on profitable missions, or appointed to lucrative offices. When such *sops* are thrown out to *Cerberus*, who can expect him to growl? The same observations apply as justly, to our state Judiciary.—Impeachment as to them, is as impracticable; and will rarely be attempted; and the position I prove at once, by shewing you that during the twenty-eight years which have passed since we have become a state, but three or four petty justices of the peace have felt its influence, and been removed from office. Is this because they do not cry far from it? For their conduct is so much the daily subject of complaint amongst the people, that if the voice of the latter could be heard, justices and judges would nearly as often lose their places, as the members who usually compose our Legislature.

My reason about members of congress, is not particularly directed at the present national executive; but to the general practices of the federal government for a series of years, and is intended but as an illustration of what may be expected in our own state, unless some attempts be made to apply a corrective. My object is to induce you to undertake the task of securing to our state a firm, independent and impartial judiciary; one which will acquire the confidence of all; one which shall be aloof from the influence of power; one whose members will not act in concert to secure for themselves other stations—in fine, to see something like another Athenian Areopagus. Is this the case now? Having said a word of a Kentucky about me, I dare not answer the question; for I cannot, to my own satisfaction.

Our judiciary, to have acquired for themselves this high reputation, should long ago have kept aloof from the broils, turmoils, contentions, quarrels, factions, and elections of the times. When they become politicians they should cease to be judges. When they mount the stump, or become candidates for popular favor, their independence is gone. And, when they form themselves into a political cabal to swap offices amongst themselves, and elevate their members by intrigue and artifice to high political stations, it then becomes time for the people to enquire; if they should not hold their offices by some other tenure than that of life.—The last election I shall never forget; and I hope the people never will. No shall I forget that of 1817—when judges mounted the stump to defeat the new election question; and that even on the floor of the legislature their partisans insolently threatened the majority of the people, that if they dared to elect a new governor, the mighty court of appeals would pay no respect to his official transactions. The threat I then considered to be an idle one; but it impressed my mind strongly with the opinion, that judges who arrogate to themselves the power to decide on the constitutionality of acts of the legislature, should give no opinion on such subjects before threats were passed, nor even prejudice a cause before it was regularly prepared and argued before them by the parties. Last year, sir, the legislature was insolently threatened in the capital where you now are with the decision of the Federal court if it dared to pass relief laws.—Would not this fact, alone, be sufficient to induce judges, who had any delicacy of feeling, or of sentiment, to avoid expressing any opinion on the subject? Respect for themselves would have required it, if they had not even known that Philadelphia and Baltimore *dare* would bring the question before them; and that the people expected that they would not pronounce judgments like the

fabulous Radamantis, judge of hell, decide first, and hear the parties afterwards.

On every view then sir, which I take of this subject, I am more convinced that when a man puts on the ermine of the judge, he should cast aside the robe of the politician. What will produce strife between other men will excite it between the private citizen and the judge; for they have alike the same feelings and passions.

This is human nature; and until heaven organizes man anew, it will not be otherwise. The most deadly animosities which arise in society are produced at our elections. Can I have the most perfect and entire reliance on the impartiality of a judge, who is to decide my cause, whose views, and principles, and projects, I have opposed on such occasions? We there quarrel, and dislike and prejudice succeeds; and I will soon begin to think, however honest my judge may be, that I must guard against his passions and prejudices, by a change of venue, or removing my cause to another county; and such reasons I have heard many assign for their votes. But this is attended with trouble and expense to the parties, and if possible ought to be avoided. There are other reasons: Judges have been known to lean on particular lawyers; and in such cases the people soon find out the favorite. Lawyers are often candidates; and will not this be often a sufficient reason to many to side with the judge at an election, if the favorite be employed against them? But if the favorite be employed against them, then they most certainly have as good a reason to remove their causes to other counties as if the judge was opposed to them, if they wish to obtain justice for themselves.

I have no doubt you will admit, that all the facts and remarks which I have made are correct.—You may however ask me, how you may at this time effect any good object? Before I answer this question fully, let me say to you, that my remarks are addressed to the people as well as you; and that I wish them as well as you to abhor the practices at which I have struck. The moral energies of the people, whenever exerted for their own benefit, must always be attended with success; and in no age with more certainty than this. But as to your power.—You are a member of the senate. When nominations for the promotion of a judge are made, you can enquire if he ceased to be a factionist when he became a judge, and if he has been so, vote against him; and if he is also in the power of the legislature, to place the salary of the judge upon a footing which will correspond with the present price of all the necessary articles of life. In this day of economy and retrenchment, their salaries are worth one hundred per centum more than they were forty years ago. And, when most of the judges are against relief, is it not time for the people to relieve themselves from the task of paying them more than their services are worth. I am willing to pay the judges for salaries; but if they have no bowels for the people I can have none for them.

MARCELLUS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 30.
The fast sailing ship *Imperator*, capt. Lee, which arrived last evening, in 21 days from Liverpool, has put us in possession of London dates to the 4th inclusive, and Liverpool of the 6th instant. All London appears in commotion, on account of the proceedings in the trial of the queen, which re-commenced on the 3d. The streets were filled with a much greater crowd than had appeared since the first agitation of the business. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, (says the English Chronicle) it seemed as if all the populace of London and the vicinity had collected between Black Friar's Bridge and Millbank, covering not only the Strand, and the space from Whitehall southward, but Black Friar's, Waterloo, and Westminster Bridges, and every intermediate street from which a view of the river could be had or hoped for. At 11 o'clock, although a great part of the procession had passed, it was impossible to get nearer to Waterloo Bridge than the houses on the north side of the Strand opposite to it. The number of boats far exceeded that collected by any of the annual shows on the water. Among these, three large steam boats filled with passengers, made a conspicuous figure. A very large barge, with flags and a band of music, contained the chiefs of the procession, and many "marches".

About 10 o'clock the business commenced in the House of Lords. After some preliminary matters had been disposed of, the Lord Chancellor called upon the queen's attorney general to enter upon her majesty's defence.

Mr. Brougham then addressed their lordships in an eloquent speech of great length, which occupied him two days. It necessarily divided itself into two parts; his comments upon the evidence, and his defence of the queen. His defence of the bill of pains and penalties, and his development of the evidence to be adduced in defence of her majesty. This luminous speech occupies fourteen columns, closely printed, of the *Globe* newspaper.

FROM THE FREE AMERICAN.

One point made by the queen's counsel, is very important. Her majesty is described as having displayed such perversity of manners, that she was deserted by the Italian nobility! It is asked why none of those illustrious characters were summoned, to testify to such facts? It is asked, why this important fact should rest upon the testimony of dis-

carded servants, spies, and the refuse of the human race. Sundry other points are urged by this eloquent counsel, with great propriety and force.—France, with all her power, while all Europe was prepared at her feet, was unable to overthrow the English monarchy. This reminds us of a passage in the play of *Pizarro*—

Pizarro, (addressing Elvira, scornfully says) thou art a woman.

Elvira.—A woman! knowest thou that, and tremblest not; thou whom neither the terrors of the elements, nor the fury of the foe, were able to alarm—thou art lost!—a woman has decreed thy fall!

From France.—The ship *Bayard* has arrived at New-York in 28 days from Havre. It was reported in Paris that a frigate was preparing to bring out Mr. Hyde de Neuville to negotiate with our government at Washington; and it is expected that the differences between the two countries would be amicably settled.—The markets on the continent remain very dull.

George W. Campbell, our late minister to Russia, arrived in the *Bayard*, from Havre.

The Paris dates are to the first of October.—The *Moniteur* of the 30th of September, is never filled with an official account of the birth of the young Prince, the son of the Duchess of Berry.—The Prince has been named Henry Charles Ferdinand, Dieu-donne. (God's gift.)

The following is an extract of a letter from Paris dated Sept. 29.

"Some important arrests have taken place within the last 24 hours; public rumor cites several of the most celebrated revolutionary characters in France. I am only able positively to announce the names of colonel Fabvier, Mr. Corelles, the son of the Deputy of Lyons, and M. Combes Sieyes, a Prefect during the hundred days, and a nephew of the constitution-making Abbe Sieyes."

A London paper of the 3d, mentions, that despatches have been received from Persia, which announce to Ministers the intrigues of the Russian Agents in that country, and indicate the designs of the court of Petersburg. The regular army of Russia now in Georgia and on the line of the Caucasus, is upwards of 100,000 men, and the Russians have possession of a place on the Caspian sea, near Asterabad."

NAPLES.

The intelligence from Naples is to the 12th of September. A letter of that date states, "that accounts had been received from Sicily of a sanguinary battle between the Royalists and Palermians, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of the greater part of their force; and that colonel Costa had entered Palermo, on the 9th at the head of his army. The battle is said to have taken place about sixteen miles from Palermo, and the news to have been received by telegraph, and is generally credited."—A London paper of October the 2d, says, that several letters have been received, which furnish the same intelligence.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed a note to the German Courts, respecting the affairs of Naples. The emperor says:—

"The late events in the kingdom of Naples have proved more clearly and impressively than any other proceeding occurrences of this kind, that even in a regular and well governed state, among a quiet, temperate people, satisfied with their government, the poisonous influence of revolutionary sects may cause the most violent convulsions and a sudden revolution. For it is clearly demonstrated, that the intrigues of the Carbonari alone, without any external impulse, without any even plausible pretext, caused those seditious movements which induced his Majesty, the King of Naples, in a moment of embarrassment, to lay down the government to dissolve all the existing authority, and to proclaim a Constitution absolutely foreign to his country, and as yet untried, even in the country which gave it birth; in other words, anarchy is law."

"His Majesty the emperor is convinced that this unexpected event will have made the most lively impression on all the German Courts. It teaches, by a memorable example, how dangerous it is to contemplate with contemptuous indifference the operations of secret associations and of conspiracies skulking in the dark, and how wisely the German Princes have acted in opposing vigilance and vigour to the first symptoms of those dangerous attempts."

PORTUGAL.

The latest accounts from Portugal are contained in the Morning Chronicle of the 2d: This paper says:—

"As some contradiction has prevailed in the statements received from Portugal, regarding Count Amarante, we think it proper to state, that a private letter dated Oporto, 13th September, mentions that the troops and province he commanded had enthusiastically joined the patriotic cause, but he himself had fled away. On the 8th, seeing it impossible to withstand the force of public opinion, the Count ordered a meeting of the inhabitants for the following day, in order to take the new oath; but in the night he fled away with one servant, passed through Morin, and it is added, he had already arrived at Corunna."

The East India Company's Cruiser *Ariel*, has been lost, and seventy seven of the crew perished.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Yesterday morning the Countess Oldi, Col. Olivera and ten or eleven other persons, arrived at Dover, from Boulogne, to give evidence in favor of the Queen. It is said Count Bergami, brother of the Baron, is among them.

On Tuesday a procession of the Watermen on the river Thames, to Brandenburg house, took place. Since the funeral of Nelson, London has witnessed nothing like the scene. The Thames was literally covered for miles, and the spectators which

lined the banks are supposed to have exceeded 200,000. The vessels began to move about the time that Mr. Brougham began his speech; and during the exordium the guns were heard firing under the walls of the Parliament House.

Accounts from Spain state that Russia has appointed an ambassador to that country.

Counselor Phillips has addressed a long letter to the king, which is published, complaining of his treatment of the Queen, and vindicating her character and conduct.

At a meeting on the 28th on Freemason's Hall, Mr. Hobhouse was called to the chair. It was resolved.—That ministers have wantonly and wickedly entrapped their sovereign into a despotic persecution of the Queen, in which the laws and constitution were violated, and that the said ministers deserve impeachment, &c. Alderman Wood congratulated the meeting on the evidence that was to be produced, which he said he could assert, would come out like thunder upon all.

The sloop of war *Fly* captain Coffin, arrived in Galway Roads on Thursday evening, having in charge the American schooner *Centaur* of N. York, a new coppered vessel of 300 tons, 18 days out, with 700 bales tobacco, which she captured on Wednesday off Achill Head. The vessel is calculated for a smuggler, and the *Fly* to catch her.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Queen had not intimated any desire to attend in the House of Lords during the progress of her defence.

The Italian witnesses, in favour of the Queen, were constantly arriving, by dozens, half dozens, in pairs, and singly. The examination was to commence in the house of Lords on the 3d of October, the day after the date of our last paper by the *White Oak*.

Bergami arrived at Paris on the 27th ult. took post post horses, and proceeded immediately for Calais.

Countess Oldi, Bergami's sister, attended by a physician, had also passed through Paris, on her way to London.

The London Courier contradicts a report, that several sail of the line, and 40 frigates, with other ships, to carry troops, are fitting out for an expedition.

It appears by the language of the Emperor Alexander, in his speech at the opening of the Polish diet, on the 15th of September, that the recent changes in Spain, Naples, and Portugal, are meditated at St. Petersburg with no friendly eye. The progress of the revolution is ascribed to the "spirit of evil," in one part of Europe, and the heaping of crimes and convulsions on each other."

Alderman Thorpe has been elected Lord Mayor of London. Various candidates were proposed who were unfavourable to the Queen, but they were all hissed.

Memoirs of Bergami—A pamphlet professing to be written by himself has been published in Paris. He affirms that he twice saved the life of her Royal Highness, and thence arose a feeling of gratitude in the mind of the Princess.

The Boatmen engaged about London, to the number of 18,000, have presented an address to the Queen.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

"The house of commons met according to adjournment on Monday the 19th instant, and the proceedings against the Queen gave rise to another animated debate, if that can be called debate where the speakers are nearly all on one side. The motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the appointment of a select committee to search the journals of the Lords, to ascertain the state of the Bill for degrading and divorcing the Queen, was met by an amendment moved by Mr. Hobhouse, and seconded by Mr. Bessel, to the effect, that an address should be presented to his majesty praying him to prorogue parliament, with the view of extricating the senate and nation from the embarrassing situation in which they were placed by this measure. All the speakers for the amendment assumed a confident tone. They represented her majesty as a much injured and insulted woman, and averred with great confidence, that the evidence produced against her was the effect of a deep laid and profligate conspiracy.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening the 5th inst. by the Rev Dr. Cloud, Mr. Simon Little to Miss Catherine Hyndman, all of this county.

DEATHS.

James Prentiss, late of this town, and his brother John Prentiss, died lately at Hindostan, Indiana.

At the Bay of St. Louis, Mr. Charles P. Butler, formerly of this place.—He was a young man much respected by all who knew him. In this place, a few days ago, Mrs. Desforges consort of Mr. Stephen H. Desforges

Mr. Samuel Guinn, Robert Sanderson and Patsy, his wife, late Patsy Guinn, John Kennedy and Sally his wife, late Sally Guinn, William Dillard and Rosannah his wife, late Rosannah Guinn, James Young and Polly his wife, late Polly Guinn, James Black and Betsey his wife, late Betsey Guinn, Benjamin Veach and Isabella his wife, late Isabella Guinn, John Bunting the father, and Polly, Robert, John, Jane, Jim and Isabella, the children of Peggy Bunting, dec'd; David Kinkead and his children by Jane Kinkead, dec'd, late Jane Guinn, by their next friend Robert Sanderson; Thomas Guinn, Jeremiah Patton &c. his children by Susannah Patton, dec'd, late Susannah Guinn, their next friend, Robert Sanderson.

Take Notice,

That on the fifty day of January next, at my own house in the county of Woodford and state of Kentucky, I shall proceed to take the depositions of John Black, James Black, Benjamin Elkin and others—to be read as evidence in a suit in chancery in the Woodford Circuit Court depending, wherein you are complainants and I am defendant, and continue from day to day till the business is finished.

Yours &c.

ROBERT GUYN.

November 10, 1820—46-4

A Journeyman Printer, Of sober, industrious habits, wanted at the Office of the Guardian of Liberty in Cincinnati, Ky. Nov. 9, 1820.

AUCTIONS.

By Le Grand & Bentley,
On Friday Morning next, 17th inst.
AT 10 O'CLOCK.

WILL BE SOLD A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS, viz:

DOMESTIC Super CLOTHS
Shirtings, Plaids and Stripes
Bombazines, assorted
Cotton Hosiery and Half Hose
8-4 Cassimere Shaws assorted colours
Yellow and Red Flannels
Worsted Suspenders
Fine Boss Cotton in boxes
Ribbons, assorted
Sewing Silks assorted
Metal and Gilt Buttons
Mock Tuck Combs, Pins &c. &c.

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware and Cutlery,
In neat order—TERMS AT SALE.
Lexington, Nov. 16, 1820.

FURNITURE
At Auction.

By Le Grand & Bentley,
On Friday Morning next, 17th inst.
Precisely at 10 o'clock,
WILL BE SOLD

A quantity of Household Furniture,
NEARLY NEW;
CONSISTING IN PART OF

ONE first rate Side-Board
One Comm. n. ditto
One superb Beureaux
One Desk and Drawers
One set first rate Madison Tables
One low post do
Two Breakfast Tables
One Portable Writing Desk
Two sets Chairs
One pair Brass Andirons
One do Shovel and Tongs
Candle-ticks, Looking Glass, Dressing Glass,
A candle Stand Carpet, &c. &c.
To be seen at Store of Le Grand & Bentley—Terms liberal, at sale.
Lexington, November 16, 1820.

Kentucky:

Madison Circuit, Set:
SEPTEMBER TERM, 1820.

Green Clay, Complainant,
Against
Peter Gurrant's heirs, Defendants.

ON motion of the complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, John Gurrant, Peter Gurrant, Stephen Gurrant, Daniel Gurrant, Henry Gurrant and Martha Gurrant, the two last, Henry and Martha, infant heirs of William Gurrant deceased, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, they having failed to file their answer herein to the complainant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this court—it is ordered, that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term and file their answers herein, that the same will be taken as confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state for two months successively.

A copy—teste,
DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c. c.

46-2m
TAKEN UP by Patrick Vance, living on Lane run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county, one O'REIL MARR with a large face, branded on the near buttock with a G appraised to twenty-five dollars before me.

G. R. TOMPKINS,
Justice of the peace of Fayette cty.

NEW GOODS.

Alex. Parker & Son,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia in addition to their former assortment, and now opening at their store opposite the Court House in Lexington.

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, assted
Cassimere, Flannels and Baites, assorted
Rose and 3 Point Blankets, do
Salisbury and Filled Flannels do
Bombazines and Ratinetts do
Domestic Cottons do
Steam Loom Shirtings do
Irish Linens and Sheetings do
Cotton and Worsted Hose do
Silk, Kid and Beaver Gloves do
Men's and Women's Silk Hosiery do
Calicoes and Gingham do
Elegant Figured Muslins do
Cotton Crapes and Cape Robes do
Gentlemen's Fashionable HATS do
Cotton, Crape and Silk Shaws do
Cloth and Cotton do
Superfine and Common Bolting Cloths do
Imperial and

Young Hyson } TEAS
Coffee, Loaf Sugar and Chocolate
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves
Nutmegs, Mace and Cinnamon
Madder, Allum and Indigo
Glassware and China, assorted
Glassware do
Wool and Cotton Cards do
Nails and Tacks do
Hardware and Cutlery do
Salt and Castings.

Which will be sold on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, October 28, 1820—44-4

M. J. NOVEL.

Offers for Sale, at his new stand
fronting the Court-house,

20 BBL'S Orleans SUGAR, superior quality
4 do Havana Refined SUGAR,
5 Tierce MOLASSES,
10 bbls. SALT,
30 do good proof WHISKEY,
8 do 4th proof OLD OGNIAC BRANDY,
3 Kegs real HOLLAND GIN,
3 do 4th proof JAMAICA SPIRITS,
3 do PEPPER,
3 do ALLSPICE,
30 do PHILADELPHIA CUT NAILS, all sizes
6 do do FLOORING BRADS,
6 do Scotch SNUFF,
15 bales Alabama COTTON,
60 Boxes best Havana SIGARS.
Lexington, Nov. 9—45-4t

Stoves Misplaced

TWO TEN PLATE STOVES were taken in a Cart from the Factory of BARR & WARFIELD last fall. Whoever may have borrowed them, will please to have them returned to me without delay.

E. WARFIELD.

No. 100-0 1820-45

Printing of all kinds,

WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE

Kentucky Gazette Office,

With accuracy and dispatch.

The Journal.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

TRUST ME AGAIN.

"Pay off old scores before you can expect to be trusted."

"TOWN TALK."

"This true the, want another class, And will they settle it alas, And leave the older score : We hope—not true, as has been said, A Bill before the house is laid,

The first 'a been fairly drawn, we grant : But people still their prizes want, And wanting them they grumble ; Now friends at Frankfort, have a care, Of Lottery scheming—do beware, Least hea-coming down you tumble.

For we contend, as well we may— For prizes they are bound to pay Us something more than books. The institution we revere ; But long have we been taught to fear, Some modern tricky hooks.

JEREMY DILLER, T. P.

FROM THE WESTERN HERALD.

If I was a farmer, I would devote my whole attention to the cultivation of my farm, clothe and feed my servants well, take care of my stock, mend the holes in my fences and take a fair price for my produce, and never in dulgence in idleness and dissipation.

If I was a lawyer, I would not charge a poor man five dollars for a few words of advice.

If I was a physician, I could not have the conscience to charge as they do for feeling the pulse, extracting a tooth, taking a little blood, or administering medicine.

If I was a merchant, I would have an established price for my goods, and not under-sell my neighbors. I would sell at a moderate profit, and give good weight and measure, and deal as honestly as possible.

If I was a mechanic, I would apply my self industriously to my business, take care of my family, refrain from visiting taverns and grog-shops ; and when I promised a man to have his work done by a certain time, I would endeavor to be punctual.

If I was a young buck, I would not cut as many ridiculous capers as some of them do, playing with their watch chains, blowing their rattans, and making a great noise with their high-heeled boots, (probably not paid for) and making remarks on plain and worthy people. They render themselves contemptible in the eyes of the sensible and unassuming.

If I was a young lady, I would not be seen spinning street-yarn every day, ogling this young fellow, nodding at another and giving sweet smiles to a third, sometimes having three holes in one stocking, and two in the other.

If I was a lover, I would be true to the object of my affections, treat her with tenderness, and never let her conduct towards another, excite jealousy in my breast ; but should she ever speak of me in terms of disrespect, or treat me with coolness, I would be off like a shot off a gun, and her arts would never again entrap me.

If I was an old bachelor, I would make every exertion in my power to get married, and, if I failed, I would buy a rope and hang myself.

And finally, Mr. Printer, if I was one of your useful and respectable profession, I never would refuse publishing places like this.

T. FEARNOUGHT, Esq.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas by an act of congress passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi Territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain lands to be sold :

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Huntsville, in Alabama, for the disposal (according to law) of the following lands, viz :

On the 2d Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 10 and 13, in range 2, E.; townships 9, 10, 11, and 14, in range 3, E.; townships 9, 10, and 14, in range 4, E.; townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 5, E.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6, E.; and township 12, in range 7, E. Also, the lands in the tract commonly called Colburn's reserve.

On the 1st Monday in December next, for the sale of townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 3, W.; townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 8, W.; townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 9, W.; townships 13, and 14, in range 10, W.; and township 14, in range 11, W.; Also, the lands adjoining the town of Marathon, which have not been offered for sale, except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 23d day June 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Cash in Hand

Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 1 GIRL of an unexceptionable character. Enquire of the Printers

June 3d, 1820—23d

Stop the Thief!!!



Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber on Friday night last, a

Light Bay Horse,

ABOUT 15 hands high, shod before, a small blackish in the near eye, somewhat crease fallen, has been nicked, a small star in his forehead, the left hind foot white; has the appearance of a scar on each side of his back immediately under the saddle; he is a natural trotter; no brands or other marks recollected. Any person finding the said Horse, and delivering him to the subscriber or to Mr. Charles McDonald in Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble—if stolen, a reward will be given for the thief if apprehended.

WM. McDONALD.

Lexington, Nov. 7, 1820—45-3t

A Great Bargain.

FOR SALE, in Jessamine county, near the head of the South Fork of Clear creek, a Farm containing

300 Acres first rate land, 120 acres cleared, a never failing spring, a fine Apple Orchard. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN MOSLEY.

Sept. 9th, 1820—37*

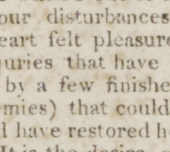
Reconciliation.

I HAVE returned from Missouri sooner than I expected when I left this country, and was very agreeably disappointed to find my wife at my father's, where she had been a month, and whether she had fled from savage cruelty, a bill having been filed for divorce by a certain set, without it being by any means her wish to part with me. A mutual reconciliation has taken place, and she says she is now perfectly willing to go to Missouri with me, where we will be out of the reach of the cause of all our disturbances. I have, with feelings of heart felt pleasure, forgiven her for all the injuries that have been done me through her by a few finished villains, (my personal enemies) that could not otherwise reach me, and have restored her to my fullest confidence. It is the desire of my soul, that the citizens should attach as small a portion of censure to Mrs. EVANS as the nature of the case will possibly admit of—those that may not see proper to place it on the proper persons, rather than they should put it on her, will please attach it all to me. Believing it to be noble to spare an enemy when he is in your power, and more especially out of respect to Mrs. E. as I should be necessarily compelled to very seriously criminate some of her nearest connections, if my enemies should hereafter remain silent, I shall decline the publication promised in this paper on my last starting to Missouri, although it would be somewhat gratifying to my feelings to ponder about three first rate and two petty scoundrels. The citizens would do well to be cautious how they put confidence in any reports that may proceed from the patent fee manufacturing hall, alias Martinsville, of Marble creek, Jessamine county. Without casting the smallest reflection on my wife, is not the foregoing circumstance alone sufficient to put to silence my enemies, and all busy babblers, and cause them to hush and hide their faces in confusion, when they should again attempt to profane my name? To my friends I tender my respectful compliments, of my enemies I ask no favors.

JOHN T. EVANS.

Hardinsburg, Sept. 9th, 1820—39*

FOWLER'S GARDEN



Luke Usher,

DEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has added to his present ESTABLISHMENT, that beautiful and well known place of refreshment and recreation,

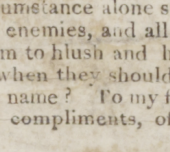
Fowler's Garden,

Where Ladies and Gentlemen may, at the shortest notice, be accommodated with Dinners or other refreshments, on moderate terms. And in order to render comfortable the situation of Ladies who may be inclined to visit those Gardens, Mrs. Usher has removed to this delightful spot, where she will use her best endeavors to make their visits pleasant and entertaining. And from the assiduous attention which will be paid at all times to his guests at the Gardens, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may honor him with their company.

JOHN T. EVANS.

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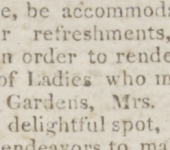
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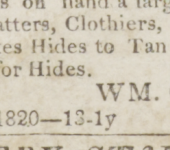
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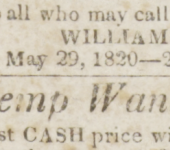
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Hardinsburg, Sept. 9th, 1820—39*

FOWLER'S GARDEN



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Fowler's Garden,

CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL.

THE first number of the AMERICAN FARMER, was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may be announced as an established National work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in ALL the states, contribute by their patronage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of AGRICULTURE and DOMESTIC ECONOMY—and to develop the means and designate plans of internal improvements generally constitute the chief objects to which the American Farmer is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly, on a sheet the size of a large news paper, and folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty two numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous ENGRAVINGS to represent new implements, and improved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore market. For the sum of Five Dollars, per annum to be paid in advance the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when they fail to come to hand, duplicates shall be sent until every number shall have been received.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail on letters addressed to him—should subscription money miscarry, he nevertheless, holds himself bound to furnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer will be found to contain as much as four volumes of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia," and four of that patriotic and exceedingly valuable work, still for \$12.

To show that the American Farmer, is conducted in a manner to answer the great national purpose for which it was established, and that is not undeserving the encouragement of the Agriculturalists of the United States, the following testimonials are respectfully submitted—others equally conclusive, might be offered.

Extract of a letter from Governor HOW, who is acknowledged to be one of the most wealthy, well informed and best managing farmers in the United States.

"The Farmer, so far, is the best agricultural compilation, in my humble opinion, that I have ever seen, and deserves the patronage of the public."

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

"I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work, and wish it to be in the hands of every farmer in the United States. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only, that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which paper is admirably calculated to impart to all who take pains to be improved by reading."

Respectfully thy friend, ROBERT MOORE.

From an address delivered by Thomas Law, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county.

"Before I conclude, let me recommend to you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus the light on Husbandry, which emanates from every quarter of the globe—I have requested Mr. Skinner to give an annual index, which will make it equal to a library for a farmer."

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, North Carolina, a gentleman of high repute for his devotion to the interest of Agriculture, and for his attainments in other sciences.

FOR THE SKETCH WRITER.

Mr. Gales—I request of you the favor to inform those respectable friends who have interested themselves in the success of the "Farmers Magazine," that the progress proffered is not such as will justify its publication. The best service I can now render them is, to recommend to their notice the "American Farmer," an Agricultural paper, published weekly by John S. Skinner of Baltimore. An acquaintance with this work will prevent any regret being experienced at the non-appearance of mine.

THE following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the Agricultural Society.

TO THE PLANTERS OF S. CAROLINA.

The "American Farmer," which is, as appears from its title, devoted principally to subjects relating to agriculture, contains a great variety of matter, the result of actual and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural economy, such as cannot fail, if duly observed, to be highly beneficial to your interests. The great object of this society is, to promote agriculture, and thereby advance the prosperity not of themselves individually, but of their fellow citizens generally. They believe they cannot more effectually, in this early stage of their organization, promote their object, than by recommending this paper to your perusal. They therefore take the liberty to recommend the American Farmer as highly worthy of your attention. By order of the Board of Managers, J. J. CHAPPELL, Vice-President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820.

"In order more generally to disseminate the agricultural intelligence and improvements made throughout the United States, the Society resolved to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore, by John S. Skinner, Esq. "P. MINOR, Secy."

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to the objects and conducted on the plan here described, are requested to transmit the names of subscribers—but if in all cases, the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will, however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the editor within three weeks.

An allowance of 10 per cent. will be made when claimed, on all monies received for, and remitted to the editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par.

All communications to be addressed to JOHN S. SKINNER, Baltimore.

June 28, 1820

Subscriptions for the American Farmer received at the Gazette Office, where the work may be seen.

NOW PUBLISHING, AND WILL BE READY TO DELIVER TO SUBSCRIBERS AT THE OFFICE OF THE

Lexington Public Advertiser, On or before the first of next month,

A General Instructor;

Compiled for the use and benefit of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coronors, Constables, Jurors, and Jurymen, in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, adopted to the laws now in force.

It is the most extensive work of the kind ever published in the United States, and embraces copious extracts from the most approved common law writers, on the following subjects, viz :

Accessory, Affray, Apprentices, Assignments, Arrangements, Arrest, Arson, Assault, Awards, Bail, Barratry, Bonds, Burglary, Carriers, Certiorari, Commitment, Constables, Coroners, Covenants, Criminals, Confession, Distress, Escapes, Evidence, Felony, Fine and City, Homage, Habeas Corpus, Infants, Information, Jail and Jailor, Judgments, Jurors and Jurors, Justices of the Peace, Larceny, Libel, Lunatics, Maim, Maintenance, Mandamus, Misfeasance, Nuisance, Oaths, Pardon, Perjury, Prison Breaking, Process, Rape, Recognition, Rescous, Restitution of Stolen Goods, Riot, Rout and unlawful assembly, Robbery, Search Warrant, Sheriff, Lender, Streets for the peace, Sureties for good behaviour, Treason, Treasure found, Warrant, Wife and Women.—Together with the statutory provisions, on these as well as every subject coming within the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, which will enable the inferior judicial, as well as executive officers of the government to perform their respective duties with promptitude and safety.

This work will be also enriched with nearly four hundred precedents or forms, comprising not only all such as are used in legal proceedings, but all that are necessary for the farmer, Mechanic, Manufacturer or Merchant, as well as all other private citizens, and enable every man to become his own lawyer, and transact all his business without the aid of counsel.

The above work will be for Sale at the Book Store of W. W. WORSLEY, Lexington.

As there are but a few copies printed, those who are desirous of purchasing will do well to apply soon.

Lexington, Oct. 10—41

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell

FOUNDRY.

CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Houses; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gig BOXES; Rattlers, Tailors and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Waffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—23d

For Sale or to Rent, A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 108 Spindles and 3 Carding Machines, WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment; and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG, Versailles, Feb. 5—41

Benjamin Ayres,

(Sign of the Cross Keys, Main street.) HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former stock the following

GROCERIES,

Imperial and 2 FEAS, Young Hyson, Best GIBBEN COFFEE, LOAF & LUMP SUGARS, PEPPER, &c. Also—A few dozen PORT WINE, Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy, West India Rum, Madeira Wine.

Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased elsewhere.

HE CONTINUES to keep at the ABOVE STAND, A

House of Entertainment,

For the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, where every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom. Those who wish to partake of the finest

OYSTERS,

looked in the best and most approved style, could do well to call as above.

26th Lexington, July 27, 1820.

James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by J. Haggins, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business.

Aug. 20—34th

Travellers and Others

ARE informed, they can be accommodated at B. Gaines's Boarding House.

ON Market-street, between the Episcopal Church and the Public Square, by the Day, Week, or Single Meal, viz :

Boarding & lodging by the Week, \$4 50

By the Day, : : : : 87 1/2

Dinner, : : : : 37 1/2

Breakfast or Supper, : : : : 25

Horse, Livery stable prices.

Lexington, June 22, 1820—25.

50 Dollars Reward.

THOSE who will give information, on the night of the 30th July, in Lexington, a N. E. G. MAN, named

A D KINS.

He is about 23 years of age, straight made, and nearly six feet high—a milking dark complexion, and tolerably thick lips—and has a scar on the side of his head. The above reward will be given for him, if caught out of this state, and delivered to me in Lexington, or secured in any convenient Jail; and twenty five dollars, if caught in this state. All reasonable expenses will be paid.

ROBERT J. GATEWOOD, Lexington, October 1820—40-7

Notice.

IN pursuance of a Decretal Order, of the Fayette Circuit Court, made at the June term, 1820, and an amendment there at the September term, 1820, in the suit in Chancery depending in said Court, wherein Stephen H. Reed is Complainant, and Lewis Hogan is defendant, the undersigned Commissioners will expose to sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for notes on the Bank of Kentucky, or its branches, on the 11th day of November next,

106 Acres of Land,

Or as much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the Complainant's demand. The Land is situated in the county of Garrard, and state of Kentucky, on the Kentucky river, adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Hogan, Taylor & Hicks heirs &c. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale by

WM. B. SUMMERS, Commrs.

RICH'D. SHARP, October 12, 1820—41-3

State Seminary of Indiana.

SALE OF LOTS.

THE public are hereby notified, that on the 2d Monday in NOVEMBER next, on that part of the reserved township in Monroe county, most contiguous to Bloomington comprising the site located for the State Seminary, there will be a sale of lots of various sizes, consisting of not less than one half acre, nor more than twenty acres each. One fifth of the purchase money will be required in advance, and the balance in three annual payments.

Purchasers will be required to give notes with approved security, on which they will receive title bonds for the lots purchased.

Those acquainted with the situation of the lands in said township, require no commendation to make them sensible of its peculiar and local advantages; but for the better information of those living at a distance, it will not be improper to observe, that nature has been bountiful in bestowing on this place all the requisites that a generous public, zealous for the promotion of the object in view, could with reason anticipate or even desire. A salubrious climate—beautiful eminence in full view of the town, fertile country around and excellent springs that never fail.

These advantages, combined with others too numerous to detail, hold forth a promise of pleasant resort to all gentlemen of wealth and respectability, who would enjoy the blessings of health as well as the convenience of attending to the education of their own offspring.

JAMES BORDLAND, Agent. Sept. 1820—40-4t

P. S. The Editors of the Indiana Gazette, Western Sun and General Advertiser, Western Eagle, Tocsin, and Plain Dealer, Ind. Commercial Advertiser, Kentucky Gazette, Ky. and Liberty Hall and Supporter, Ohio are requested to give the above four insertions in their papers and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

STENOGRAPHY.

THE Subscriber announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and its neighborhood, that he will commence a course of lessons on an improved system of SHORT HAND, as soon as a sufficient number of scholars to form a class shall have made application. The utility of this art, to the student and man of letters, must be obvious. The man of business may, by its means, avoid the anxiety and loss of time necessary in copying letters in the usual manner, and will find advantages be inconsiderable to the Ladies, the convenience of keeping their memorandums, and copies of their correspondence in short hand, need not be urged; and as an elegant accomplishment, they will be amply compensated for the short time devoted to its attainment. Those who prefer it, will be waited on at their own houses.

Apply at Lapham's Coffee House.

T. McQUEEN, Lexington, October 12, 1820.

10 Dollars Reward.

WAS feloniously taken from my house, on the 11th inst. a large memorandum

Pocket Book,

Containing the following Bank Notes, viz :—One \$5 Kentucky note, \$7 on Barboursville, 1\$ on the Georgetown bank, \$3 on the Hartford, Con bank, \$2 on Knoxville, Ten \$1 on Richmond, Va. \$1 on Mount Sterling, and \$1 on Newport bank—Also a number of papers of no use to any person except myself. Any person finding and pocket book and detecting the thief shall have the above reward.